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$$\left. \begin{array}{l}) \\) \\) \\) \\) \\) \\) \\) \\) \\) \end{array} \right\}$$

Plaintiffs,

V.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}) \\) \\) \\) \\) \end{array} \right\}$$

Defendants.

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1 Court's decision on the motion for summary judgment, arguing that the motion is potentially
2 dispositive of all claims, and that no further discovery is necessary to render a decision. Mot. at 3
3 (ECF No. 17). Plaintiffs argue that a decision will require discovery as to the full meaning of The
4 Letter. They concede that the motion for summary judgment is potentially dispositive of all claims
5 (Resp. at p. 5 (ECF No. 19).), and they stipulate to a stay of all other discovery until the motion is
6 decided for all topics other than The Letter. *Id.*

7 **II. Analysis**

8 Courts have broad discretionary power to control discovery, including the decision to stay
9 discovery. *See e.g., Little v. City of Seattle*, 863 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1988). When evaluating
10 whether to stay discovery, courts consider the goal of Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
11 which directs that the rule must be “construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and
12 inexpensive determination of every action.” *Tradebay, LLC v. eBay, Inc.*, 278 F.R.D. 597, 602 (D.
13 Nev. 2011) (citation omitted). But the Rules do not provide for an automatic stay of discovery when
14 a potentially dispositive motion is pending. *Id.* at 600–01. Thus, a pending dispositive motion “is
15 not ordinarily a situation that in and of itself would warrant a stay of discovery.” *Turner Broad. Sys.,*
16 *Inc. v. Tracinda Corp.*, 175 F.R.D. 554, 556 (D. Nev. 1997) (quotation omitted). Nor does the fact
17 that “discovery may involve some inconvenience and expense” automatically warrant a stay of
18 discovery. *Id.*

19 To determine whether to stay discovery, courts consider whether (1) the pending motion is
20 potentially dispositive of the entire case, or at least of the issue on which discovery is sought; and (2)
21 the potentially dispositive motion can be decided without additional discovery. *Ministerio Roca*
22 *Solida v. U.S. Dep't of Fish & Wildlife*, 288 F.R.D. 500, 506 (D. Nev. 2013). This analysis requires
23 the court to take a “preliminary peek” at the potentially dispositive motion. *Tradebay*, 278 F.R.D. at
24 603. This assessment is meant not to prejudge a motion's outcome but, rather, to accomplish the
25 cost- and time-saving objectives of Rule 1 by evaluating the justice of either permitting or delaying
26 discovery. *Id.* *Turner*, 175 F.R.D. at 555. Ultimately, the party seeking the stay “carries the heavy
27 burden of making a ‘strong showing’ why discovery should be denied.” *Id.* at 556 (quotation
28

1 omitted).

2 The Court now takes a “preliminary peek” at the merits of Defendants’ motion for summary
3 judgment. The Court notes that both parties concede that the motion is potentially dispositive of all
4 remaining claims. Further, as Plaintiffs concede that no discovery is necessary except on the issue of
5 The Letter, the need for discovery on The Letter is the only issue the Court need consider.

6 Plaintiffs’ argument for discovery on The Letter hinges upon its possible ambiguity.
7 Plaintiffs maintain that, although the letter informed them that they had “failed to cooperate in the
8 investigation of this claim and to make the premises available for inspection as required,” that
9 Defendants “must presume that [Plaintiffs] are no longer pursuing this claim,” and that they were
10 “closing this file,” this does not necessarily constitute notification that no future claim benefits
11 would be provided. (Resp. at 7 (ECF No. 19).) However, this Court has already found that, based
12 on the statements in The Letter, “there is no genuine dispute that at that moment, [Defendants were]
13 refusing to pay anything further. [Plaintiffs] were thus aware as of that date that no additional
14 benefits would be forthcoming.” (Order at 5 (ECF No. 12).) The only significance Plaintiffs ascribe
15 to the Letter is whether or not it provided notice that Defendants were refusing future benefits. As
16 the Court has already considered this matter, and made a clear finding on it, there is no need at this
17 time for further inquiry.

18 **III. Conclusion**

19 The Court finds that no discovery on the issue of The Letter is necessary. The motion for
20 summary judgment may therefore be considered without further discovery. In light of this finding,
21 and since both parties agree that the motion is potentially dispositive of all remaining claims,
22 Defendants have satisfied their heavy burden to show that a stay of discovery is warranted in this
23 case.

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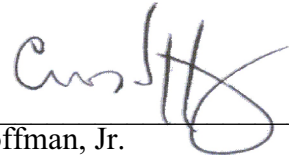
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1 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' motion to stay discovery (ECF No. 17) is
2 GRANTED.

3 DATED: May 5, 2017.

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6 C.W. Hoffman, Jr.
7 United States Magistrate Judge
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